

go back to work, but they are caught in a Catch-22.

"Here's the catch:

"If you are disabled and Washington—via Social Security or Medicare—pays some of your health bills, you cannot work. Without a job, there's a good chance you'll end up on welfare.

"You want to work? Fine. You lose your benefits. Without benefits, there's an outstanding chance you won't make enough money to afford treatment.

"Today, roughly 9 million disabled Americans receive federal disability benefits. While many cannot work, others retain the ability and the desire."

Mr. Speaker, Holly Caudill had the ability. She had the desire. She found the whole system aligned against her iron will to work. Yet she did work. She helped to make our system of justice work as an Assistant U.S. Attorney, while she so vigorously advocated for justice and dignity in work for persons with disabilities.

Before she reached her goal, of an American where people with disabilities could work and enjoy the fruits of their labors, our Heavenly Father brought her home. There are no wheelchairs there, Mr. Speaker.

Let the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States today note that Ms. Holly Caudill, Assistant U.S. Attorney in San Diego, California, was an inspiration to me and to many others, and a friend of America. May God rest her soul, and give peace to her family, friends, co-workers, and to so many others that she touched. And may we remember well her life's purpose.

INTRODUCTION OF THE E-MAIL USER PROTECTION ACT

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1999

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the internet is a communications medium that has significantly impacted our day-to-day lives. With the click of a button you can do just about anything. You can write to your family and friends. You can purchase clothes and groceries. You can even listen to music and watch videos. There is no doubt that the internet has become one of our civilizations most important innovations.

Unfortunately with these advancements come problems. One of the largest problems to face the internet is unsolicited bulk e-mail or spam. Today, I am introducing the E-Mail User Protection Act. Spam is a problem. It takes both time and money to wade through and delete these unsolicited messages. It is a problem which everyone agrees needs to be addressed immediately. This legislation attacks the problem by making the tools used fraudulently by spammers.

First, my legislation makes it illegal to falsify any identifying information such as e-mail addresses or routing information. Second, this bill makes it illegal for a spammer to misappropriate or take over an unsuspecting person's e-mail account to spam others by subjecting the spammer to either a stiff financial penalty and/or possible jail time. Third, the

legislation also requires spammers, upon the request of an individual, to remove them from their spam. Fourth, my bill makes it illegal to create, use, or distribute software that is primarily designed to falsify e-mail identifying information. Fifth, any violations of these provisions incurs a fine of either \$50 per violating message or up to \$10,000 a day the violation continues.

This is an excellent solution to the spam problem. The E-Mail User Protection Act of 1999 will start to weed out fraudulent spam and eliminate any hassle to internet users. By this, we will help to continue the growth, prosperity, and innovation of the internet.

AN ISSUE OF FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 24, 1999

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to report to my colleagues the actions of the House Armed Services Committee. I regret the Committee's failure to follow the recommendations of the Military Personnel Subcommittee to repeal the statutory prohibition on abortions in overseas military hospitals and restore the law to what it was for many years. If enacted, women stationed overseas would be permitted to use their own funds to obtain abortion services. No federal funds would have been used and health care professionals who are opposed to performing abortions as a matter of conscience or moral principle would not be required to do so.

This is an issue of fundamental fairness. Servicewomen and military dependents stationed abroad do not expect special treatment, only the right to receive the same legally protected medical services that women in the United States receive. We had the opportunity to finally put a stop to the misguided law that has endangered our servicewomen's lives for far too long. It is unfortunate that the full committee did not follow the subcommittee's direction.

The Department of Defense, the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Women's Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the Planned Parenthood Federation of America have all indicated their support for the subcommittee's decision.

If we are to attract the best and brightest of our nation's young people to our Armed Forces we must act to restore this fundamental right. We cannot expect to attain our readiness and recruitment goals when potential soldiers know they will not have the same right to access to health care when they are stationed overseas.

It is our responsibility to restore the right of freedom of choice to women serving overseas in our nation's Armed Forces. Members of the military and their families already give up many freedoms and risk their lives to defend our country. They should not have to sacrifice their privacy, their health or their basic constitutional rights because of a policy with no valid military purpose.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, May 25, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 26

9 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine the live stock industry, including mandatory pricing and country of origin labeling; and to hold a business meeting to consider S. 566, to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to exempt agricultural commodities, livestock, and value-added products from unilateral economic sanctions, to prepare for future bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations affecting United States agriculture; S. 604, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to complete a land exchange with Georgia Power Company; and the nomination of Thomas J. Erickson, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Native American Youth Activities and Initiatives.

SR-485

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Employment, Safety and Training Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine mine safety and health issues.

SD-628

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1090, to reauthorize and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Liability, and Compensation Act of 1980.

SD-406

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Immigration Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine immigrant contributions to the United States Armed Forces.

SD-226